

200313825-1

10/769,355

REMARKS

This is a full and timely response to the final Official Action mailed October 21, 2005. Reconsideration of the application in light of the above amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Request for Continued Examination:

Applicant hereby request Continued Examination for this application and entry and consideration of this amendment consequent thereto.

Claims Status:

By the forgoing amendment, various claims have been amended. No claims are added. Claims 15-17 are cancelled. Claims 1-6, 19, 20, 25, 32, 33 and 39 have been cancelled. Thus, claims 7-14, 18, 21-24, 26-31, 34-38 and 40 are currently pending for further action.

Prior Art:

The sole issue raised in the final Office Action of October 21, 2005 was a rejection of the pending claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of U.S. Patent No. 6,676,280 to Takatsuka et al. ("Takatsuka") and U.S. Patent No. 6,899,444 to Biber et al. ("Biber"). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection with respect to the claims presented herein.

Claim 7 recites:

A light generation assembly, comprising:
an integrated unit including an integral reflector and heat sink, and a lamp receiving opening defined in said integral reflector and heat sink;

200313825-1

10/769,355

a lamp assembly replaceably coupled to said integrated unit and extending at least partially through said lamp receiving opening, wherein a base of said lamp assembly is attached to said integrated unit with tabs on said integrated unit;

a housing configured to contain said integrated unit and lamp assembly and to facilitate movement of said light generation assembly between an operating configuration and a lamp replacement configuration; and

a fan assembly coupled to said housing.
(emphasis added).

In contrast, the combination of Takatsuka and Biber fails to teach or suggest a lamp assembly that is replaceably coupled to an integrated reflector and heat sink, "wherein a base of said lamp assembly is attached to said integrated unit with tabs on said integrated unit." "To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974)." M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accord. M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j). For at least this reason, any rejection of claim 7 and its dependent claims should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 12 recites:

A light generation assembly, comprising:

an integrated unit including an integral reflector and heat sink, and a lamp receiving opening defined in said integral reflector and heat sink;

a lamp assembly replaceably coupled to said integrated unit and extending at least partially through said lamp receiving opening;

a housing configured to facilitate movement of said integrated unit between an operating configuration and a lamp replacement configuration; and

a fan assembly coupled to said housing, wherein a central axis is defined through said integrated unit, said lamp assembly, said housing and said fan assembly, said fan being aligned to blow along said central axis and said reflector of said integrated unit being aligned to direct light along said central axis;

further comprising guide rods coupled to said housing and coupled to said integrated unit, wherein said lamp assembly and integrated unit slide on said guide rods laterally and substantially normal to said central axis to move said light generation assembly between said operating configuration and said lamp replacement configuration.

(emphasis added).

200313825-1

10/769,355

Claim 26 recites:

A method of forming a light generation assembly, comprising:
forming an integral reflector and heat sink having a reflecting portion and a lamp receiving opening defined therein;
coupling said integral reflector and heat sink to a housing;
coupling a fan assembly to said housing;
replaceably coupling a lamp assembly to said integral reflector and heat sink extending at least partially through said lamp receiving opening; and
defining a central axis through said reflector, said lamp assembly, said housing and said fan assembly, said fan assembly being aligned to blow along said central axis and said reflector being aligned to direct light along said central axis;
wherein coupling said integral reflector and heat sink to said housing comprises forming guide holes in said housing and coupling guide rods to said integral reflector and heat sink and to said guide rods whereby said displacement of said guide rods with respect to said guide holes causes said integral reflector and heat sink to be moved laterally and substantially normal to said central axis from an operating configuration within said housing to a lamp replacement configuration at least partially outside of said housing.

In contrast, the combination of Takatsuka and Biber fails to teach or suggest a light generation assembly in which “a central axis is defined through said integrated unit, said lamp assembly, said housing and said fan assembly, said fan being aligned to blow along said central axis and said reflector of said integrated unit being aligned to direct light along said central axis” and in which “guide rods coupled to said housing and coupled to said integrated unit [allow] said lamp assembly and integrated unit [to] slide on said guide rods laterally and substantially normal to said central axis to move said light generation assembly between said operating configuration and said lamp replacement configuration.” “To establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).” M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accord. M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j). For at least this reason, any rejection of claims 12 and 26 should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

200313825-1

10/769,355

Claim 13 recites:

A light generation assembly, comprising:
an integrated unit including an integral reflector and heat sink, and a lamp receiving opening defined in said integral reflector and heat sink;
a lamp assembly replaceably coupled to said integrated unit and extending at least partially through said lamp receiving opening;
a housing configured to facilitate movement of said integrated unit between an operating configuration and a lamp replacement configuration; and
a fan assembly coupled to said housing;
further comprising guide rails coupled to said housing and said fan assembly for moving said fan assembly between an operating configuration in which said fan assembly is substantially inline with said integrated unit and a lamp replacement configuration in which said fan assembly is substantially offline with said integrated unit.
(emphasis added).

Claim 18 similarly recites:

A method of using a light generation assembly, comprising:
placing said light generation assembly in an operating configuration in which a fan assembly coupled to a housing is placed near an integral reflector and heat sink contained in said housing;
selectively operating a lamp assembly which is replaceably coupled to said integral reflector and heat sink;
removing heat generated by said operating of said lamp assembly by flowing air over said integral reflector and heat sink with said fan assembly; and
when replacing said lamp assembly, sliding said fan assembly with respect to said housing to provide access to said lamp assembly.
(emphasis added).

In contrast, the combination of Takatsuka and Biber fails to teach or suggest a fan assembly that slides with respect to a housing to provide access to a lamp assembly. Again, “[t]o establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).” M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accord. M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j). For at least this reason, any rejection of claim 13 and claim 18 and its dependent claims should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

200313825-1

10/769,355

Claim 14 recites:

A light generation assembly, comprising:
an integrated unit including an integral reflector and heat sink, and a lamp receiving opening defined in said integral reflector and heat sink;
a lamp assembly replaceably coupled to said integrated unit and extending at least partially through said lamp receiving opening;
a housing configured to facilitate movement of said integrated unit between an operating configuration and a lamp replacement configuration; and
a fan assembly coupled to said housing;
further comprising guide rails coupling said fan assembly and said housing, and a linkage member coupling said integrated unit and said fan assembly such that, when said fan assembly is moved along said guide rails away from said housing, said integrated unit is exposed and rotated by said linkage member with respect to said housing.
(emphasis added).

Claim 27 recites:

A method of forming a light generation assembly, comprising:
forming an integral reflector and heat sink having a reflecting portion and a lamp receiving opening defined therein;
coupling said integral reflector and heat sink to a housing;
coupling a fan assembly to said housing; and
replaceably coupling a lamp assembly to said integral reflector and heat sink extending at least partially through said lamp receiving opening;
wherein coupling said fan assembly to said housing comprises coupling guides to said housing wherein is located said integral reflector and heat sink and moveably coupling said fan assembly to said guide rails so as to facilitate movement of said fan assembly from an operating configuration near said integral reflector and heat sink to a lamp replacement configuration at a second location away from said integral reflector and heat sink.
(emphasis added).

As noted above, the combination of Takatsuka and Biber fails to teach or suggest a fan assembly that moves along guide rails. Moreover, the combination fails to teach or suggest that moving a fan assembly causes a linkage member to expose and rotate an integrated reflector/heat sink unit. Again, “[t]o establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).” M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accord. M.P.E.P.

200313825-1

10/769,355

§ 706.02(j). For at least this reason, any rejection of claim 14 and 27 and their respective dependent claims should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

Claim 21 recites:

A method of using a light generation assembly, comprising:
placing said light generation assembly in an operating configuration in which a fan assembly is placed near an integral reflector and heat sink;
selectively operating a lamp assembly which is replaceably coupled to said integral reflector and heat sink;
removing heat generated by said operating of said lamp assembly by flowing air over said integral reflector and heat sink with said fan assembly;
replacing said lamp assembly by moving said light generation assembly to a lamp replacement configuration to facilitate access to said lamp assembly, removing said lamp assembly from said integral reflector and heat sink, coupling a new lamp assembly to said integral reflector and heat sink, and moving said lamp generation assembly to an operating configuration;
wherein moving said light generation to a lamp replacement configuration comprises moving said fan assembly away from said integral reflector and heat sink and wherein said moving said light generation assembly to an operating configuration comprises moving said fan assembly toward said integral reflector and heat sink.
(emphasis added).

As noted above, the combination of Takatsuka and Biber fails to teach or suggest a method that includes moving a fan assembly with respect to an integrated reflector/heat sink as claimed. Again, “[t]o establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974).” M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accord. M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j). For at least this reason, any rejection of claim 21 and its dependent claims should be reconsidered and withdrawn.

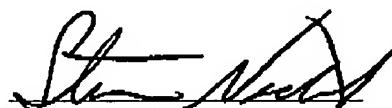
200313825-1

10/769,355

Conclusion:

For the foregoing reasons, the present application is thought to be clearly in condition for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration of the application in light of these remarks is courteously solicited. If the Examiner has any comments or suggestions which could place this application in even better form, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned attorney at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



Steven L. Nichols
Registration No. 40,326

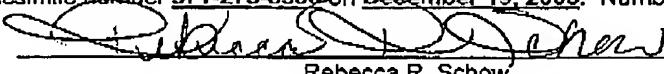
DATE: 13 December 2005

Steven L. Nichols, Esq.
Managing Partner, Utah Office
Rader Fishman & Grauer PLLC
River Park Corporate Center One
10653 S. River Front Parkway, Suite 150
South Jordan, Utah 84095

(801) 572-8066
(801) 572-7666 (fax)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted to the Patent and Trademark Office facsimile number 571-273-8300 on December 19, 2005. Number of Pages: 24


Rebecca R. Schow